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lower than in Munich, Nuremberg, Danzig, and Breslau. The mortality rate was, however, lower in Dresden, Charlottenburg (with 12.6 per thousand), and in Schoeneberg, with the minimum death rate of all the large cities, viz, 9.7 per thousand. Acute intestinal diseases were of less frequent occurrence than during the foregoing week, causing 53 deaths. Acute diseases of the respiratory organs claimed 74 victims (including 14 deaths from influenza). Among the infectious diseases, measles, scarlet fever, and diphtheria were also of less frequent occurrence than in the preceding week. Measles caused 12, scarlet fever 8, and diphtheria 6 deaths. Finally, 7 persons died by violence.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended January 24 was somewhat lower than in any of the four preceding weeks, amounting to 15.9 per thousand of the population. This was somewhat higher, however, than for the corresponding week of last year, in which it was only 14 per thousand. Three-fourths of the large German cities show less favorable health conditions than Berlin. Posen, Breslau, Cologne, Munich, Dresden, as well as London, Paris, and Vienna, had considerably higher mortality figures than Berlin; but a lower rate was recorded in Hanover, Carlsruhe, Schöneberg (with 12.4), and Charlottenburg with the minimum rate of all the large German towns—10.2 per thousand of the inhabitants. The rate of mortality among children in their first year was lower than it has been since the beginning of December. There was, however, an increase in the number of deaths among the higher-age classes as compared with the foregoing week. The infant mortality rate (4 per mille) was not half so high as the rate of Posen, Breslau, Cologne, and Dresden. Cases of acute intestinal disease were of less frequent occurrence, causing 44 deaths. Acute diseases of the respiratory organs claimed 65 victims. There occurred a larger number of cases of influenza during the week than have been recorded for many years at this season, 18 deaths being registered. Consumption claimed 92 victims, an increase over the foregoing week. Cases of measles and scarlet fever were more frequent, the former causing 14, the latter 7 deaths. There was a slight decrease in the number of cases of diphtheria, which caused 6 deaths. Finally, 5 persons died by violence.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

#### HAWAII.

#### *Report on plague situation at Honolulu.*

HONOLULU, HAWAII, *January 27, 1903.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report on the plague situation at this port, which was briefly covered by my cablegram of even date:

On December 31 a death from bubonic plague occurred in the person of a Japanese, who lived in a place known as Printer's Lane. On January 18 a Hawaiian woman, who lived in a house about 200 feet away, died of pneumonic plague. On January 24 a niece of the woman, who was in close contact with the latter, died of pneumonic plague. On the same day another niece was removed to the hospital suffering from pneumonic plague. At this writing, however, there is every indication that this case will recover. On January 25 still another niece of the woman's and a sister of the latter died of pneumonic

plague. All of these people had been in close contact with the case of January 24.

On January 25 a sailor from the steamer *Niihau* was removed to the hospital suffering from pneumonic plague. The source of infection in this case is not known. It is probable that the man will recover. On January 26 a death from plague occurred in a Chinese who lived near the St. Louis College. It has been also impossible to trace the source of infection in this case. No dead rats have been found in any of the localities named. The board of health has been most active in isolating the cases and the suspects and disinfecting the premises involved. It is impossible to say at this writing what the prospects are, but with the precautions taken by the board of health no great increase in the number of cases is looked for. If any more cases occur I shall resume the out-going quarantine restrictions.

Respectfully,

L. E. COFER,  
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, Chief Quarantine Officer,*  
*Territory of Hawaii.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

[Telegram.]

HONOLULU, HAWAII, *January 31.*  
(Via San Francisco, Cal., February 10, 1903.)

WYMAN, *Washington, D. C.:*

There was a death from plague at Honolulu on January 29, also January 30 and February 5.

COFER, *Passed Assistant Surgeon.*

*Dengue prevalent in Honolulu—Stegomyia mosquitoes found.*

HONOLULU, HAWAII, *January 29, 1903.*

Passed Assistant Surgeon Cofer reports, January 29, as follows: Dengue is now so prevalent in Honolulu that it may be considered epidemic. The disease presents no unusual characteristics. It was probably imported from the Orient, as the officers on this station report having seen several weeks ago one or more cases of illness on incoming oriental steamers which they believed from the history were dengue.

In view of the above information Passed Assistant Surgeon Cofer was directed to report by wire as to the present prevalence of the disease, and as to whether mosquitoes of the genus *stegomyia* had been identified in Honolulu.

In reply, Passed Assistant Surgeon Cofer wired under date of February 13 that there were about fifty cases of the disease at present, and that the presence of *stegomyia* mosquitoes had been verified by Assistant Surgeon Hobdy.

JAPAN.

*Report from Yokohama—Status of plague at Tokyo.*

Assistant Surgeon Moore reports, January 16, as follows: During the week ended January 10, 1903, 3 vessels, having an aggregate per-